

SURGERY 2011

Write short notes and use clear diagrams where applicable

1- State and briefly explain your differential diagnosis and preferred choices of surgical technique for the following

- A- Left Abomasal displacement in cow
- B- Umbilical eventration
- C- Chock in she donkey

2- How can you deal with

- a- Cherry eye in a cat
- b- Salivary fistula in a cow
- c- True dental fistula in stallion

3- Please write briefly on each of the following

- A- Non-surgical neutering in pets
- B- Surgical disorders causing fatal bleeding in equine
- C- Surgical causes of agalactia in first calf heifer
- D- Possible causes and alternatives of treatment of absence of urination in a bull

Write short notes on the following

- A- Several Ruminal fixation technique used to avoid contamination of abdominal cavity with ruminal content during Rumenotomy
- B- Gastric dilation –volvulus (gastric torsion) is a life- threatening condition that appear suddenly in a apparently healthy dogs , describe the diagnosis and handling of such condition
- C- Conservative therapy of traumatic reticuloperitonitis , indicators for the success and fatal complication
- D- Enumerate the umbilical affections and outline how would you manage a case of omphalocele in a 4 month old foal
- E- A mare presented with ulcerative , granulomatous lesions located at the ventral aspect of abdomen with numerous draining tracts contain kunkers , mention their initial and differential diagnosis , prognosis and treatment of such case

Briefly describe the following

- A- Incision of an abscess at the neck may complicate the condition to a more complicated lesion , what is this complication and how you manage
- B- Two complications of alveolar periostitis and discuss briefly one of them characterized by discharge of highly offensive materials from a funnel shaped orifice in the skin of the affected region.
- C- Clinical findings and management of ruptured urethra in a ram
- D- Repair of third degree rectovestibular laceration in a mare by one stage three lines of closure.

Give a brief account on the following

- A- Surgical anatomy and approaches of the guttural pouches in foal
- B- Treatment of testicular neoplasm in a ram
- C- Surgical anatomy and clinically important affection of the eyelids
- D- Congenital teat blockage in a cow

SURGERY 2013

- 1- A veterinary surgeon in a neighboring practice , phones to ask you about absence of milk letdown in first calf heifer , he was previously unaware of this condition , please design strategy for diagnosis and management using labeled diagrams
- 2- You are at a dinner party , one of the other guests discover that you are a veterinary working with equine , he tells you about a 5 day old foal with oversized scrotum , replay and remember to include the evidence in your reply about pathogenesis , clinical signs , confirmative diagnosis and methods of managements
- 3- How can you deal with the following
 - A- Absence of micturition in ram
 - B- A dog suffered from discharge of highly offensive pus from a narrow orifice below the medial canthus of the eye
 - C- Third degree rectovestibular laceration in mare
- 4- Please design a strategy for diagnosis , differential and management of
 - a- Left tympanic resonance in a late stage pregnant cow
 - b- Anorectal disorder in lamb
 - c- Prolapse of nictitans gland in Brussels griffon dog.

SURGERY 2014

1- State and briefly explain your preferred choice of diagnosis and surgical technique for the following

- a- A bull suffered urolithiasis due to multiple calculi.
- b- Recent incomplete rectal prolapse with mucosal injury in a donkey
- c- Anus vaginalis

2- An abscess was originating at the region bounded between the xiphoid cartilage and left elbow of cow, the history of the case revealed that the abscess was pointed at the most lower part and evacuated from its pus but still not respond since four weeks ago, animals suffered from recurrent tympany, loss of appetite and reduced milk yield.

Give your expected diagnosis, differential diagnosis and your suggestion of treatment.

3- A five year old mare was admitted to your clinic suffering from odynophagia, sialorrhea, arching and extending of the neck towards the ground, how would you diagnose and treat such a case

4- How can you deal with

- A- Covered teat lesions in a buffalo
- B- Oversized scrotum in donkey
- C- Guttural pouch empyema in a stallion
- D- KCS in a dog and SCC in a cow

Surgery 2015

Write short notes on the following

1. Indication , technique and complications of open teat surgery in ruminants
2. The potential complications of corneal ulceration and how to deal with iris staphyloma
3. Why the guttural pouch's surgical approach is very difficult and must be prophylactic, effective and quick?
4. Radical treatment of omphalocele in a foal

Give a brief account on

1. A mare presented with ulcerative, pyogranulomatous, pruritic saucer-shaped lesion located at the ventral abdomen with discharge of exudates through numerous draining tracts in addition to gritty, yellowish, coral-like masses. Mention your initial diagnosis, prognosis and management
2. Repair of rectovestibular fistula in mares
3. Surgical management of umbilical eventration in a calf and ruptured urethra in a ram

What do you know about?

1. The pathway and possible complications of foreign bodies swallowed by dairy cows and the prophylactic measures for this problem
2. Causes of left and right sided ping in a pregnant cow
3. A protocol for diagnosis and treatment of GDV in dogs

How can you deal with

1. Sharp enamel points in kidney
2. Choking at the middle third of the neck in a cow

Surgery 2016

Please answer the following points

1. How can you manage
 - a. Anus vaginalis in 4 months old ewe lamb
 - b. Umbilical eventration in a newly born calf
2. Successful treatment of equine cutaneous pythiosis depend up on different factors such as size, duration, site of the lesion, type of treatment and immunocompetence of the animal
(Discuss)
3. Briefly discuss tube cystotomy for management of male ruminants suffered urolithiasis and please show how the post-operative management is important for the success of surgical intervention

Give a brief account on the following

1. Causes of acute abdomen and a plan for its diagnosis and treatment in dogs
2. Surgical treatments of TRP in bovine

Answer the following

1. Briefly discuss (with aid of diagram if you wish) different methods of bloodless castration
2. Tabulate the difference between true and false dental fistulae
3. Write on diagnostic tools of choking in bovine

List the important items for each of the following

1. How can you deal with
 - a. Iris staphyloma in a dog
 - b. a case of knothole of fore teat in a cow
2. The guttural pouch's surgical approach is very difficult so it must be prophylactic, effective and quick. Please list three causes
3. List four sequel of corneal ulceration in dogs
4. Varieties of surgical options for treatment of cherry eye in dogs
5. Tabulate one use of the following surgical techniques
Viborg's triangle – trephining – third eyelid – herniorrhaphy